

BOONE'S LICK HERITAGE



Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Missouri, 1865

Faith-Based Architecture

The Church as Community

The Boone's Lick Road

Walking Tour of Historic Fayette

VOL. 12 No. 1 — SPRING 2013

BOONSLICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY PERIODICAL

Faith-Based Architecture of an Historic Community

Our lead article this issue springs from a BHS Board decision to hold its spring meeting within the historic walls of Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, which has been a bedrock of the African-American community in Glasgow since the end of the Civil War in 1865. The church group’s founding actuality predates the physical structure by five years, dating to 1860, just before the start of what some called “The War Between the States.” By any name or measure, the “War” was a brutal one that turned brother against brother, family against family, and saw the ruthless rampage of guerrilla groups aligned with the seceded South matched too often by the ruthless retribution of those aligned with the North, in and out of uniform.

In this madness, the AME Church stood as a buttress against the pro-slavery elements so prevalent in “Little Dixie” and as a beacon of hope for what might come after the war, especially in light of President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation announced in September of 1862 and formalized in January of 1863. At the end of the war, the newly-freed founding members of Glasgow’s AME congregation bent their backs to the task of building a house of worship—Campbell Chapel AME Church, a venerable institution which continues today as a small but still active congregation, a guiding light for the local African-American community.

The church, a small, one-story brick building with a basement and with simple Greek Revival elements, is significant architecturally as well as socially in the history of Glasgow and the surrounding Boonslick area. In 1997 it was granted recognition on the National Register of Historic Places. It is



A small table in front of the Campbell Chapel AME Church pulpit supports a pair of sculpted hands clasped in prayer.

a fitting place for the Boonslick Historical Society to meet and to recognize an important facet of history in the Boonslick area while genuflecting to the courageous story of Campbell Chapel AME Church and the many generations who have stood behind it and the positive social message that has flowed from its pulpit for nearly 150 years. It is a classic story of the Church as Community.

From the Campbell Chapel pulpit the evening of April 12 will come a geographically connecting story (page 6) on the establishment of the historic Boone’s Lick Road and a new effort to bring federal recognition of it as the National Boone’s Lick Trail. Columbia resident David Sapp, president of the Boone’s Lick Road Association, is appearing as guest speaker at the BHS Spring meeting that night at Campbell Chapel. It was the Boone’s Lick Road that brought the settlers to Howard County in the early 19th century, including those who picked a bluff on the banks of the Missouri River as a place

to build a community that came to be known as Glasgow.

Thanks to BHS member and long-time local historian Bill Lay, we present an interesting article (page 9) on a seldom heralded member of the Boonslick area political class, Gov. John Miller, a former registrar of the Howard County Land Office in Franklin, Missouri, from 1818 to 1825 when he was elected Governor of Missouri following the death of Gov. Fredrick Bates.

On page 8 we offer an intriguing story that came to light from the archives of Smiley Memorial Library at Central Methodist University when librarian John Finley discovered an 1888 letter from President Grover Cleveland accepting an invitation to join the Central College Aristotelian Society. John also discovered that two other famous Americans of the period were invited—and accepted—the invitation to join this august campus literary society. We used the penultimate pages (10 and 11) of the publication to present, in four color, the significant houses and other structures that are featured in a new brochure, a Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, produced by the Fayette Area Heritage Association. Copies are available at locations noted in the article.

— Don B. Cullimore

“The true basis for any serious study of the art of Architecture still lies in those indigenous, more humble buildings everywhere that are to architecture what folklore is to literature or folk song to music and with which academic architects were seldom concerned. . . . These many folk structures are of the soil, natural. Though often slight, their virtue is intimately related to the environment and to the heartlife of the people. Functions are usually truthfully conceived and rendered invariably with natural feeling. Results are often beautiful and always instructive.”

— Frank Lloyd Wright

Boone’s Lick Heritage

is published four times a year by the Boonslick Historical Society, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233.

We encourage our members and others interested in history to contribute articles or other information of historical interest, including family histories, pertaining to the region. Please address all contributions and correspondence related to the periodical to the editor, Don B. Cullimore, 1 Lawrence Dr., Fayette, MO 65248, or email to: don.cullimore40@gmail.com, phone: 660-248-1732. Editorial guidelines may be obtained from the editor. Publication deadlines are February 1 for the March (Spring) issue; May 1 for the June (Summer) issue; August 1 for the September (Fall) issue; and November 1 for the (Winter) December issue.

The Boonslick Historical Society was founded in 1937 and meets several times a year to enjoy programs about historical topics pertinent to the Boonslick area. Members of the Society have worked together over the years to publish historical books and brochures and to mark historic sites. They supported the founding of Boone’s Lick State Historic Site, marked the sites of Cooper’s Fort and Hanna Cole’s Fort and have restored a George Caleb Bingham painting of loan to The Ashby-Hodge Gallery of American Art at Central Methodist University, Fayette, Mo.

Membership dues are \$10-Individual, \$15-Family, \$25-Contributing and \$50-Sponsor. The dues year is January through December. Receive our quarterly publication, Boone’s Lick Heritage, and attend annual Society events highlighting the region’s history. To become a member, send a check made out to the Boonslick Historical Society, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233.

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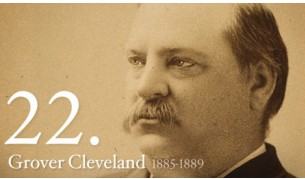
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Backside view of Campbell Chapel showing traditional rear door

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The Shepard-Davis Home, circa 1826, on South Main Street, one of the oldest structures in Fayette

Cover image: Campbell Chapel AME Church, Glasgow, Missouri.
Photo by Don B. Cullimore.

Glasgow’s Campbell Chapel AME Church Marks 148th Year

Article and photos by Don B. Cullimore

NOW CELEBRATING ITS 148TH YEAR, Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the corner of Commerce and Sixth streets, in Glasgow is one of the Missouri River community’s most historically significant African-American cultural and architectural elements.

Built in 1865, the church is a small, one-story brick building with a basement and with simple Greek Revival elements. In its simplest form, the Greek Revival style was characterized by bilateral symmetry: "buildings were simple rectangular blocks with low pitched roofs; there might be a solid parapet over the cornice," according to Marcus Whiffen.' It features a stepped gable, brick pilasters, and dual entrances; its interior has an early pressed metal ceiling and cornice. Thanks to recent repairs financed through local donations, the building maintains its integrity and continues to be used for worship and other church activities. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.²

Jeff and Sandra Enyard, who live across the street and down a house from Campbell Chapel, and Jeff’s twin brother Greg, who lives nearby, have been life-long members of the church and continue to serve as caretakers of the historic structure. The Enyard Family's involvement with the church goes back three generations to the early 20th century, through the Enyard brothers’ mother, Delores Enyard, to their great-grandmother, Amanda Buttner. A 1997 newspaper interview with Delores Enyard, then 80, published in the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, quoted Enyard as saying that Campbell Chapel had more than 100 members in the early 1920s and was “the backbone” of their family as well social life for much of

the African-American community of Glasgow. Enyard said Campbell Chapel “was a world framed by church revivals, ice-cream socials, pot luck dinners, concerts and pageants.”

As Church members have died or moved away in the past nine decades, church membership has dwindled to a devoted handful, say the Enyard brothers, who add that the church still plays an important part in the African-American community and continues to hold services. Two other African-American churches also continue to hold services in Glasgow.

Narrative from the Historic Register Nomination prepared in 1997 also describes Campbell Chapel AME Church as a vernacular building with Greek Revival elements. "Campbell Chapel is a rectangle 32 feet by 52 feet. The building is set into a hill, so that the north facade opens onto ground level at the first floor,



Front view, the northwest face, of Campbell Chapel shows double entranceway. The use of two doors, originally one for women and the other for men, is common in 19th-century church architecture. The Chapel is a rectangle thirty-two feet by fifty-two feet. It was built by members of the congregation, under the direction of Corbin Moore, a carpenter and active church member, using typical building techniques of the time. Below, original pews and pulpit are still being used, and the original pressed-metal ceiling covers the entire first floor.



and the south facade opens onto ground level at the basement. “The facade, or north elevation, which faces Commerce Street, features an angled and stepped gable. The gable is accented by a brick cornice 5 bricks high. Six brick pilasters accent the north elevation. Cornice detailing and pilasters are characteristic of the Greek Revival style; the simplicity of these elements on the Campbell Chapel building reflects the nature of the building's designer and builder. The members of the congregation built the building themselves, under the direction of Corbin Moore, a carpenter and active church member, using typical building techniques of the time. The building is constructed of soft brick, probably hand-made on site, bonded with lime based mortar. The walls are solid brick, 4 to 5 bricks thick, laid in common bond. Two doors, with transoms, open into the nave, further accenting the symmetry of the facade. The doors have three long panels over three short panels. Each door has three steps leading from a concrete stoop.

“On the transom above the west door the phrase ‘ANN E. MOORE /1842-1931’ is painted in white paint; Ann E. Moore was the wife of Corbin Moore and also an active church member. The use of two doors, originally one for women and the other for men, is common in nineteenth-century Protestant churches. A sidewalk leads from the stoop to the street; three steps lead from the street to the sidewalk. A fleur-de-lis attaches a tie-rod to the north elevation of the building.

“The east and west sides of the building each have four windows set symmetrically. The four-over-four windows are 50 inches wide by 9 feet tall. The lintels and sills are of wood. The church formerly had a bell mount at the side; the bell has been kept and the congregation would like to reconstruct its mounting.

“The simple interior³ of the church has beadboard wainscoting and window moldings painted brown. The upper walls are plaster on brick and are painted off-white. The ceilings are 18' high. The ceiling and elaborate cornice are pressed metal and are in good condition. Three light fixtures hang from pressed metal ceiling medallions across the south end

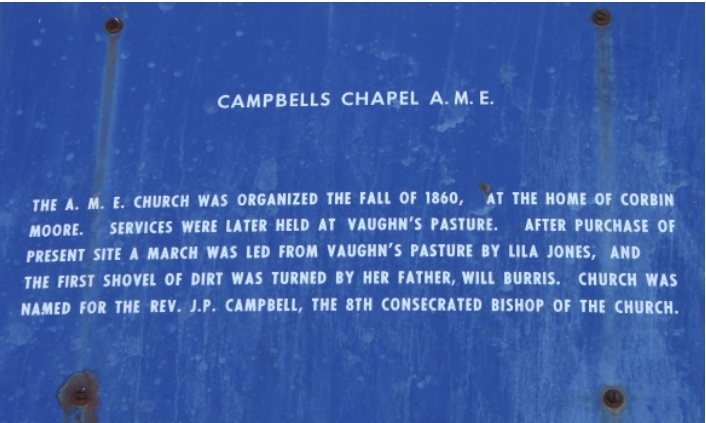


Three elaborately carved, velvet upholstered chairs, a larger central one for the minister flanked by two smaller chairs, sit behind the pulpit and face the congregation. The chairs are original to the building. The pulpit is at the center of the chancel, indicating the centrality of preaching and the respect accorded a pastor in the African-American community.

of the nave. Four new ceiling fans hang from newly installed mountings near the location of the original mounts for hanging light fixtures. The exact date of installation of electric lights is unknown, but Trustees' Minutes for 1910 show the payment of \$11 for electricity for the months of December through March. The floor is wood and is In good condition.”

NOTES

1. Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1789: A Guide to the Styles*, rev. ed. (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969): 39.
2. The Glasgow A.M.E. congregation began meeting in 1860 and constructed the current building in 1865. In 1865, few African-American congregations of any denominations existed outside of St. Louis, the state's only urban area. The church served as a social center, place of refuge, and one of the few outlets for self-determination and expression afforded African-Americans in the segregated, pro-Southern Little Dixie county.
3. The interior of the church reflects the three significant elements W.E.B. DuBois identified as essential in black worship the "frenzy" of the coming of the Spirit of God during prayer, the "preaching," and the "music."² The chancel, surrounded by an altar rail, is elevated one step; the altar rail is an important feature of Methodist churches and signifies the importance of prayer and repentance. During the 19th-century, prayers at the altar were an essential part of repentance, and worshippers gathered at the altar for communion or a "love feast." The pulpit is at the center of the chancel, indicating the centrality of preaching and the respect accorded a pastor in the African-American community. Three elaborately carved, velvet-upholstered chairs, a larger central one for the minister flanked by two smaller chairs, sit behind the pulpit and face the congregation. The chairs are original to the building, and were purchased by Ann E. Moore.



David Sapp Speaker at Boonslick Historical Society Spring Meeting
April 12 at Historic Campbell Chapel AME Church in Glasgow

COLUMBIA RESIDENT DAVID SAPP, WHO IS LEADING A state-wide effort to seek federal recognition for the 19th century Boone's Lick Road as a National Historic Trail, will be the featured speaker April 12 at the Boonslick Historical Society (BHS) spring meeting in Glasgow.

The title of Sapp's presentation will be "To Boon's Lick, To Be Sure." Sapp is president and a principal founder of The Boone's Lick Road Association (BLRA), which was formed in September 2011. Its mission, Sapp notes, is to educate the public on the historical significance of the Boone's Lick Road, which extended from the St. Louis/St.Charles area to near Boone's Lick State Historical Site in Howard County. Sapp said his organization is working to identify and preserve remaining parts of the old road and is seeking to gain

federal recognition of the Boone's Lick Road as a National Historic Trail.

The BHS spring meeting will begin at 7 p.m. at the historic Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, 602 Commerce Street, in Glasgow. The general public is invited to attend the meeting. There is no fee. For more information, contact Cindy Bowen at 660-273-2374 or by email at gbowen@socket.net.

A native of Columbia, Sapp is a 1967 University of Missouri graduate with a B.A. in Chemical Engineering. He held various engineering and management positions, mostly with 3M Company, during an extended career that concluded with a four-year assignment constructing and managing 3M's first Southeast Asian manufacturing operation near



David Sapp

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Since retiring in 1997, Sapp has devoted his efforts to involvements in history, genealogy, and community service. He has served as president of the Genealogical Society of Central Missouri, president of the Missouri State Genealogical Association, treasurer and president of the Boone County Historical Society, and president of the recently formed Boone's Lick Road Association. Additionally he served as a board member of the Columbia Cemetery Association, the (Missouri) Local Records Board and the Friends of the Missouri State Archives.

A major interest of Sapp's is local historical research. He has researched and published several short books on such local history topics as Wilton (in Boone County), the cemeteries of Boone County, the original Boone's Lick Trail, historic Rock Bridge, Bear Creek Christian Church, "and interesting people from our county's past."

Sapp has also co-edited and published an anthology, *Boone County Chronicles*, for the Boone County Historical Society and has written and published numerous short articles on Boone County history and genealogy.

The Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Glasgow was built in 1865 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a small, one-story brick building with a basement and with simple Greek Revival elements. It features a stepped gable, brick pilasters, and dual entrances; its interior has an early pressed metal ceiling and cornice. The building continues to be used for worship and other church activities.

The Boonslick Historical Society was founded in 1937 and meets several times a year to enjoy historical topics per-

tinent to the Boonslick area. Society members have worked together over the years to publish historical books and brochures and to mark historic sites.

The Society supported the founding of Boone's Lick State Historic Site, marked the sites of Cooper's Fort and Hannah Cole's Fort and restored a George Caleb Bingham painting on loan to The Ashby-Hodge Gallery of American Art, Central Methodist University, Fayette, Missouri.

What's in a Name?

Traces, Trails and Roads – Oh My!
Often, people use the terms trace, trail and road interchangeably, but each has a specific meaning.

Trace – lightly traveled path for walking or riding a horse single file.

Trail – a moderately traveled route suitable for walking, riding and some light carts and wagons.

Road – a heavily traveled route suitable for walking, riding, carts and wagons.

Although some would consider the Boone's Lick Road a trail, it is correctly classified as a road because so many people in two-wheeled carts and four-wheel wagons traveled upon it. In fact, even during the 1810s and 1820s, the settlers referred to it as a road.

Boone's Lick vs. Boonslick

The contraction of the words Boone's Lick to Boonslick is common in certain historical references but, consistent with our mission of education, we prefer Boone's Lick. Boone's Lick conveys a distinct meaning otherwise lost.

This name originated from the salt lick located north of the Missouri River and about 150 miles west of St. Charles, which was named for the Boone Family. A salt lick is a high salinity natural spring. Salt provided a necessity of frontier life and could be quite valuable, Salt licks drew animals too, and were often sought by game hunters.

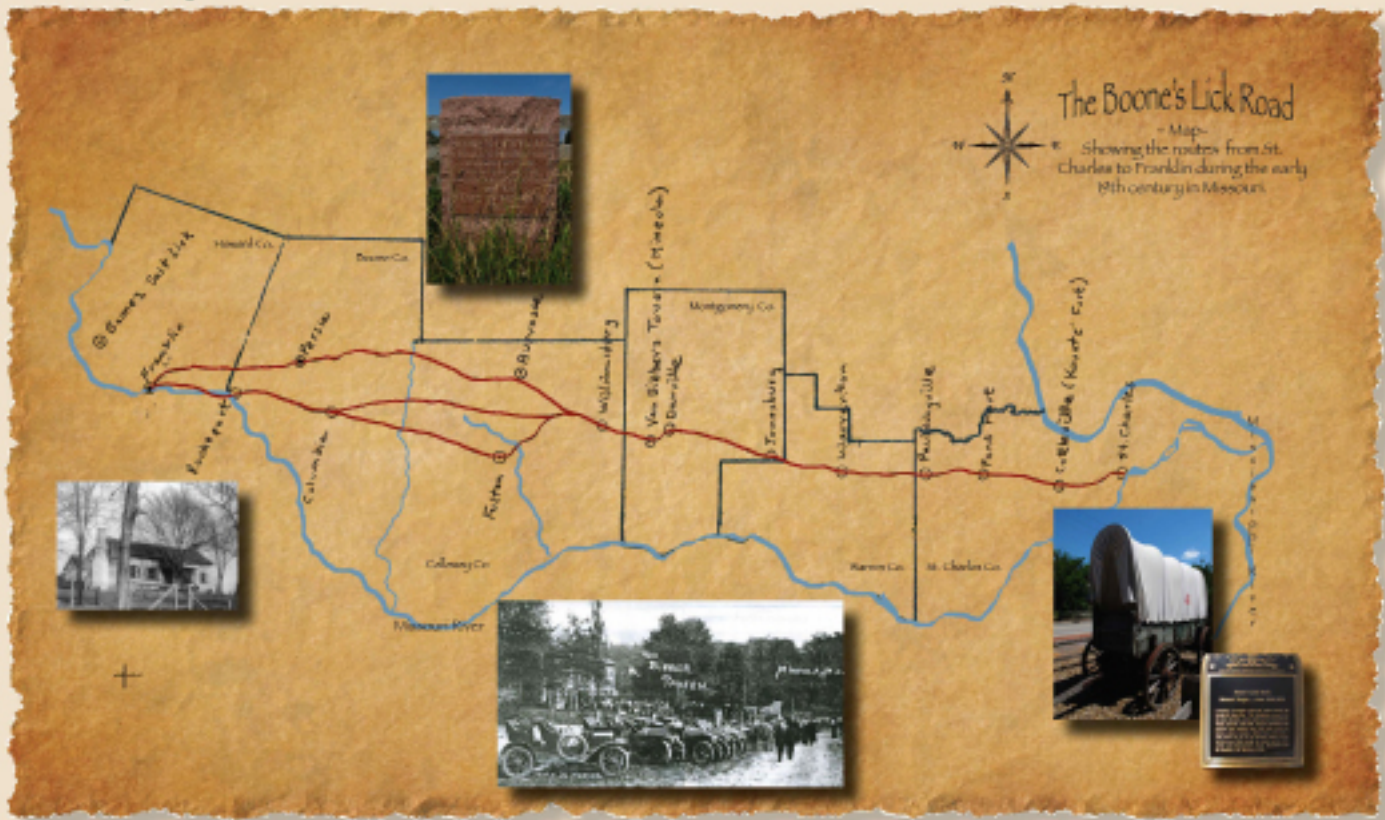
The Boonslick Region

Commonly, the Boonslick Region is considered to include many of the counties of central Missouri, particularly centered around Howard County and the two of Franklin.

In the early 1800s, the area around Boones' Salt Lick was filled with good timber and fertile soil. Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boone shred stories back in St. Charles area about this bounteous river region. Their stories of the lush woods and prairies captured the attention of settlers in the Missouri Territory and spread back to Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

With the conclusion of the War of 1812, population in this area exploded from about one thousand in 1816 to more than twenty thousand in 1820. The vast majority of these pioneers came by way of the Boone's Lick Road.

Definitions courtesy Boone's Lick Road Association



Descriptions from the Road from the 1800s

Set out from St. Charles, at half past 11 o'clock a.m. and proceeded on, passed several branches of the Darden Creek a branch of the Mississippi, through a beautiful high rolling country interspersed with plains of high grass. Most of them rich & fertile, and encamped at a point at the out skirts of the settlement in a beautiful plain, near a few low trees, had a camp guard of 1st, 2d & 16 privates. Many of the citizens visit us this evening 21 miles.

- Journal of William Clark, August 25, 1808

The tinkling of bells, the cloud of dust, the throngs of hogs and cattle, the white headed children, the curly headed Africans, smiling infancy, blooming virgins, athletic manhood and decrepit age, altogether form groups too interesting to be painted by the pencil of Tivien.

- St. Louis Missouri Gazette, June 9, 1819

During the first, second, and third years of my residence here, the whole current of immigration set towards this country. Boone's Lick... Boone's Lick was the common centre of hopes, and the common point of union for the people. Ask one of them whether he was moving, and the answer was, 'To Boone's Lick, to be sure.'

- Timothy Flint, 1826

Immense numbers of wagons, carriages, carts, etc. with families, have for some time past been daily arriving. During the month of October it is stated that no less than 271 wagons, four-wheeled carriages and 55 two-wheeled carriages and carts passed near St. Charles, bound principally for Boone's Lick.

- Franklin Missouri Intelligencer, November 19, 1819

CMU Library Uncovers Presidential Letter

Grover Cleveland Joined Central College Literary Society in 1888

By Kent Propst

Libraries often are a treasure trove of long-forgotten but fascinating materials and information, a point reinforced recently by John Finley, reference librarian and archivist of Smiley Memorial Library at Central Methodist University.

A letter from U.S. President Grover Cleveland signed in 1888, accepting honorary membership in Central's Aristotelian Literary Society,¹ was discovered by Finley and is now on display in CMU's Smiley Library.

Dated Sept. 29, 1888, and sent on letterhead titled "Executive Mansion, Washington," the handwritten note to Central student and Aristotelian corresponding secretary Paul W. Yancey, reads:

"I have received your note informing me of my election to Honorary Membership in the Aristotelian Society of Central College, and desire to express my appreciation of the compliment paid by me in placing my name upon its rolls. Very truly yours, Grover Cleveland."

The letter was written just weeks before Cleveland lost the Presidency in his bid for reelection, though the New Yorker is unique among U.S. Presidents: he was elected to a second term in 1892, the only President to serve non-consecutive terms.

The Aristotelian Society was founded at Central on Oct. 1, 1868, one of two rival literary societies at the college. Its counterpart, Phi Alpha, ceased to exist in 1922 but the Aristotelian's continued until 1938

Finley, CMU reference librarian and archivist, also discovered the bound minutes of Aristotelian Society meetings. The minutes from early October 1888 acknowledged the letter from President Cleveland, and noted the group had to suspend its bylaws temporarily, to allow for its new "Honorary Member."

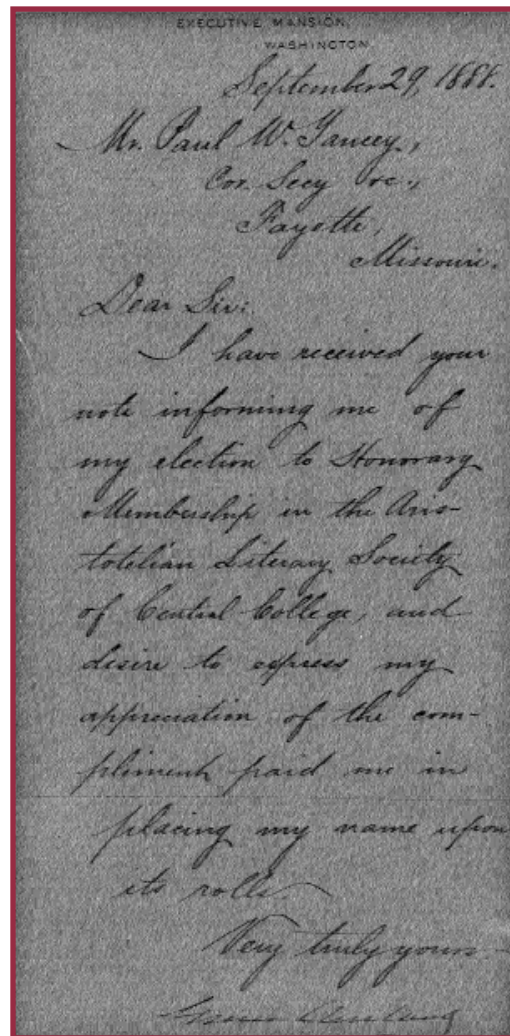
The next item of business was approval of funds to purchase a wastebasket for its secretary, followed by authorization to have the letter from President Cleveland framed and displayed.

Frank C. Tucker's book, *Central Methodist College: One Hundred and Ten Years*, noted that literary societies were important and prestigious through much of the early history of Central. Tucker reported that Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and author/humorist Mark Twain were other honorary literary society members at Central, and that their letters of acceptance once graced the walls of classroom buildings on campus.

NOTE

1. The British connection: The Aristotelian Society for the Systematic Study of Philosophy (more generally known as the Aristotelian Society) was founded at a meeting on April 19, 1880, at Bloomsbury Square in London, which resolved "to constitute a society of about twenty and to include ladies; the society to meet fortnightly." The rules of the Society stipulated: "The object of this Society shall be the systematic study of philosophy; 1st, as to its historical development; 2nd, as to its methods and problems." In choosing a name for the society, it was deemed "essential to find a name which would definitely prescribe the speculative character of the study which was to be the Society's ideal, and it seemed that this could best be secured by adopting the name of a philosopher eminently representative. There is only one such name in the history of philosophy and so we became the Aristotelian Society, not for the special study of Aristotle, or of Aristotelianism, but for the systematic study of Philosophy."

Kent Propst directs marketing and public relations for Central Methodist University



Presidential Letter 1888
Reply from President Grover Cleveland
to the Central College (CMU) Aristote-
lian Literary Society to accept the offer
of Honor Membership.

Gov. John Miller: Profile of a One-time Boonslick Politician

By Bill Lay

Who was John Miller for whom Miller County, Missouri, which is located about 30 miles southwest of Jefferson City, was named?

John Miller was named as Registrar of the Howard County Land Office in Franklin, Missouri, in 1818 and held that position for seven years. While in Howard County he became a member of the "Central Clique" which dominated Missouri Democratic politics through the 1840s. In December 1825 he was elected Governor of Missouri following the death of Governor Fredrick Bates.

Governor Miller was a strong supporter of moving the state capitol from St. Charles to Jefferson City and also advocated establishing a state prison in Jefferson City. He was a member of the commission that selected the site for Jefferson Barracks, which was originally named "Cantonment Miller" and in October of 1826 was renamed "Jefferson Barracks." In 1828 he ran unopposed for a second term as governor. In July of 1829 he sent the state militia to the Kirksville area where they put an end to the Chief "Big-Neck War." At the outset of the Blackhawk war in 1832 he again called out the state militia.

In the late 1820s and early 1830s the Santa Fe Trail was lucrative, if sometimes dangerous for the Missouri merchants. At Miller's urging, the General Assembly petitioned the federal government to provide U.S. Army escorts to wagon trains as protection from the Native Americans and bandits.

In his final term Governor Miller recommended that a state bank be established, backed by the good faith and credit of the government. He urged the state general assembly to provide support for public education through use of funds generated by land sales. This helped lead to the establishment of the University of Missouri in 1839. Miller was an apt and frugal manager of the people's money and by the time he left office in 1832 the state's debt had been reduced to \$37,000.

Miller had started out as the publisher of the *Western Herald* in Ohio. He sold his interest to James Wilson, grandfather of President Woodrow Wilson. He used his political influence to obtain an appointment of Brigadier General of the Ohio militia. During the war of 1812 his rank was reduced to Colonel and led the 19th Infantry Regiment. He distinguished himself at the Siege of Fort Meigs when May 13, 1813 he led 350 regulars and volunteers in capturing the gun battery and took 41 prisoners.

After the war in 1815, Miller was assigned to Fort

Bellefontaine in the St. Louis area. He commanded the U.S. Army troops providing security at the large meeting of Native Americans and U.S. officials while they negotiated the Treaties of Portage des Sioux.¹ In 1818 he received his appointment as Registrar of the Franklin Land office.

When he returned to Howard County following his term as Governor he wrote and sometimes "ghost wrote" for others—newspaper editorials on issues facing the state and nation. In 1836 he was elected to the United States House or Representatives. He was a good "party man" and supported the Democratic policies. Dismayed by the increasing acrimony in national politics brought on by sectional hostilities, Miller chose not to seek a fourth congressional term in 1846.

He retired to the home of his nephew in Florissant, Missouri, and died there on March 18, 1846 at age 64. He was finally interred at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.



Gov. John Miller

NOTE

1. Portage Des Sioux is a city of about 350 residents in St. Charles County. It is located on the Mississippi River just below its confluence with the Illinois River. The French name derives from the overland escape route between the Missouri River and Mississippi River used by a band of Sioux. Fleeing enemies they used this area as a portage for their canoes, outdistancing their rivals who instead paddled all of the way to the confluence of the rivers. The Treaties of Portage des Sioux in 1815 were signed here ostensibly settling Native American and United States conflicts in the War of 1812. The treaties consolidated affirmed the Treaty of St. Louis (1804) in which the Sac and Fox ceding northeast Missouri and much of Illinois and Wisconsin and the 1808 Treaty of Fort Clark in which the Osage Nation ceded all of Missouri and Arkansas. The results were to ultimately result in the Black Hawk War and the tribes being forced to move west of Missouri.

Bill Lay of Fayette is a retired attorney with a passionate interest in Boonslick Region and Missouri River history.

Walking Tour Guide Features Fayette's Historic Streets

Article and photos by Jim Steele

For the first time in nearly 15 years, the county seat of Howard County has a new historic homes guide. Titled “A Walking Tour of Historic Fayette,” the brochure, which highlights 14 structures, was produced under the auspices of the Fayette Area Heritage Association (FAHA).



Former Fayette newspapers owner Jim Steele donated his services to edit and design the publication, including photography. Steele currently is chairman of the city's Historic Preservation Commission.

More than 2,500 copies of the brochure have been produced—with funding for printing coming from the Fayette Area Community Trust (aka Barker Fund), in addition to donations from individuals. Initially, about 150 advance copies were printed to order to gain additional input and ideas from area residents. Among those who assisted with suggestions were Robert Wieggers, Henry Graham, Chuck Thompson and



Jim Wallace, owner of Possum Haw Antiquarians Bookstore. Much of the content has been gleaned from earlier walking tour brochures produced in 1981 and 1995 by the late H. Denny Davis, publisher of the Fayette papers from 1984 to 2000.

The new brochure is for the first time in full color and the number of “stops” has been increased from 12 to 14. A map is part of the guide. Those taking the self-guided tour may walk or use an automobile. It is suggested participants start at the courthouse and admire the buildings from the outside. The walking tour takes just over an hour.

The guide has been described by one Columbia observer as “a truly a historical document.” It introduces the viewer to various homes and buildings in a 10-block walk along primarily Main and Church Streets, with a color photo of each structure. A detailed but concise history takes the viewer back to the early years of Fayette, laid out in 1823.

Built in 1888, the courthouse has survived two major fires and today stands as one of the state's finest examples of 19th century architecture. The next stop is the old county jail near



Upper left, Ferguson Home (circa 1883-84), 312 South Main Street. This fine three-story red brick home is a magnificent example of High Victorian style.

Left, Old County Jail (circa 1893), 202 E. Morrison Street. In active use until May 2004, the structure was in a state of advanced deterioration. In 2005 it was purchased and restored to pristine condition.

Above, St. Mary's Episcopal Church (1848), 104 West Davis Street. This simple little church is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture so beloved by 19th century Episcopalians. It displays the most basic Gothic features: Vertical board and batten siding, pointed-arch windows and delicate wooden hood-molds.



Morrison and South Main, recently renovated by Gary Kaplan. Going south on Main is the Shephard-Davis home, one of the city's first houses built of logs and brick in 1826. Two mansions, the Crews and Ferguson homes, also are on Main Street.

Back on the square, walking tour participants are asked to check out the Uriel Wright office at Church and Davis Streets, built in 1828 and now owned by FAHA. Nearby on West Davis is St. Mary's Episcopal Church, built in 1848, the oldest church building in Fayette.

Going north on Church Street are four stops, including both Givins and Brannock Halls on the Central Methodist University campus (both pre-Civil War). Across the street from the campus are the Boone-Watson-Carson Home and the Sears-Clark Home, built in 1856 and 1835 respectively. A block west at Linn and Lucky is Huntington Hall, built by Howard High School founder William T. Lucky; Coleman Hall on Linn, the former home of many Central presidents; and the Arthur F. Davis home on Spring Street (1880-84) with 11 rooms and six fireplaces, five with Italian marble mantels.

Along the way, those taking the tour will pass several dozen other homes and properties which could join the walk in future years—all reminders of a time when Fayette was a seat of political power, an educational center, a trade center, and a major contributor to the history of this state.

The new guide is expected to be a useful tool in boosting tourism and economic development in Fayette. It is free



for the asking and is being distributed widely throughout the community and will be available in a number of stores, banks and other public places, including the newspaper office.

For more information about the pamphlet, call Jim Steele at 660-537-0484 or Henry Graham at 660-248-3864.

Left, Uriel Wright Building (circa 1828-32), 120 North Church Street. This two-story federal-style building was one of the first brick structures in Fayette.

Above, Brannock Hall (1856), CMU campus. This Italianate-style building is the oldest structure on the original Central College campus. Classes began in Brannock in September 1857.

Below, Sears-Clark Home (circa 1835), 408 North Church Street. The John Sears-John B. Clark Home is a two-story Federal home with a Greek Revival portico with Doric columns and a doorway on the upper level.



Boonslick Historical Society

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Howard County Courthouse (1888), Town Square. Considered an outstanding example of 19th century courthouse architecture in Missouri, this Victorian structure houses most of an entire county government in 46 rooms.